# HILL HURRIES TO LINCOLN.

HE GOES TO SEE BRYAN ON BRYAN'S WRITTEN INVITATION.

The "Peerless Leader" Desires to Be Informed as to the Actual Situation of the Party in the Nation-A Combination of Leaders Are Trying to Influence Bryan to Leave Out of the Platform a Specific Declaration for Free Silver at 16 to 1, and Hill Harries to -The Present Plan Is to Nominate Bryan on Wednesday Before the Platform Is Presented and to Invite Him to Address the Convention Friday-Croker Interviewed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.-The hurried departure of the Hon. David B. Hill of New York for Lincoln this morning was the spectacular political event of the day. Senator Hill arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning and he was quickly in communication with Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee. That conference lasted undinearly 10 o'clock, and then Mr. Hill jumped into a carriage and caught the 10:30 train to Lincoln. He is not expected to return to this city before to-morrow night. Mr. Hill had not been out of town fifteen minutes before it was made known that a week ago he received a letter at Albany from W. J. Bryan inviting him to Lincoln for a conference as to the antual situation of the Democratic party in the nation. It has been still further made known since Mr. Hill's departure to-day for Lincoln that the Hon. Richard Croker, the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., Hugh McLaughlin and all others influential in the Democratio politics of the Empire State have been fully informed that Mr. Hill received that letter from Mr. Bryan. In some foggy way, though, it has been printed that Mr. Croker received the invitation from Mr. Bryan. This information was peddled out to the Eastern newspapers through the political dribble of the Hon. Wil-Ham Sulzer. Mr. Croker didn't tell Mr. Sulzer at the time that it was Mr. Hill who received the invitation to visit Lincoln. He was merely content to have the report printed, as it was known that at the present time the real facts would come out Moreover, it can be authoritatively announced

that Chairman Jones of the Democratic Na-tional Committee, the Hon. James Guffey, Democratic National Committeeman for Pennsylvania, the Hon. A. P. Gorman of Maryland, ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri, ex-Gov. J. P. Altgeld of Illinois and a dozen others have secretly known for a week that Col. Bryan was to invite Mr. Hill to come to Lincoln. To put it rightdown smack in one sentence allof these men named have been in a combination for a number of months to put the platform "up to Bryan." Senator Gorman is not here, but he is represented by L. Victor Baughman, his proxy on the Demoalking with a number of the Democrats named that for a year past it has been told to Mr. Bryan that a specific declaration in favor of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the platform to e adopted by this convention meant political destruction to the Democratic party in the nation, just as it did in 1896. This combination has seen to it that the State platforms of the last few months have merely reaffirmed the Chicago platform, without a specific declaration in favor of free silver at 16 to 1. Col. Bryan in all his talks with Jones and Stone and Altgeld has declared that he would insist upon the 16 to 1 declaration being put in the platform, just as it was in the platform at Chicago four years ago. He has persistently refused to listen to the advice of these three men who were very close to him in 1806 and he has insisted all the way through that the Democrats who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 were so infinitely small in numbers that the 6,500,000 Democrats who voted for him should not be put to shame because the Democrats favorable to Palmer and Buckner in that campaign insisted upon dropping out a specific declaration for 16 to 1.

Replying to this argument of Col. Bryan Jones and Altgeld and Stone and their friends have told him that the Palmer and Buckner the defection from the Democratic party, and, furthermore, they have gone on to tell Bryan that thousands upon thousands of Democrats went right over to the Republican party and voted for McKinley. It can also be announced that Mr. Bryan's advisers within the last year have told him that if he persisted in a specific declaration for 16 to 1 he could not hope to carry a single State north of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi River. They have also told him that the American people were for expansion, and that the Pacific coast was boiling with enthusiasm for expansion. Bryan on the expansion question has been first on one foot and then on the other, but that question has not cut any ice here to-day. The great developments have been that all of the men mentioned have secretly determined for many months that they specific declaration for silver at 16 to 1, and that, if he refused to heed their advice, then the responsibility for the certain defeat of the Democratic party next November would rest upon his shoulders and upon his shoulders

from his determination that the 16 to 1 clause must go into the platform. Mr. Bryan absotutely controls the machinery of the Demooratic National Convention. He controls absolutely the Democratic National Committee. If he says the 16 to 1 clause must be put into the platform his orders will be obeyed. It is the mission of Mr. Hill to labor with Mr. Bryan not to do so. In other words, Mr. Hill has been put forward at this time as the spokesman of Chairman Jones, Gov. Stone, Ex-Governor Altgeld and the Democratic leaders, not including the Hon. George Fred Williams of Dedham. Some Democrats here say to-day that it is almost a humiliation for Mr. Hill th visit Mr. Bryan at his home in Lincoln. Other | at 18 to 1." Democrats do not so regard the visit. They point out that after Mr. Bryan's nomination in Chicago four years ago Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of Mr. Hill at his home at Wolfert's Roost in Albany. It is true that Mr. Hill did not lift his finger during that campaign toward the election of Mr. Bryan. He said at the time, and he has reiterated it many times, that he cared nothing whatever for the specific declaration in favor of 16 to 1 in the Chicago platform of four years ago, but that it was the income tax clause which stuck in his crop. He has always insisted that his indifference as to the election of the Democratic national ticket four years ago was because of the Chicago platform's attitude on on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill bave not met since that memorable visit to Woolfert's Roost four years ago. Mr. Hill, however, during all the four years has been in constant communicamembered that two years ago Mr. Hill received letter from Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, in which Mr. Jones said that it was not absolutely necessary for the Democrats of New York State to say anything about the Chicago platform. Mr. Hill has had very few communications, it should be said, with ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri. But to offset that he has been in close touch with ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, the man who discovered Bryan in 1894 and who groomed him for the Presidential nomination in 1896. Last Chicago Platform Democrats of Albany, Mr. Hill did not attend the dinner, but Mr. Altgeld waited over the next day and took a long drive with Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill then reiterated to Mr. Altgeld that he saw no hope for the Democratic party so long as Bryan stuck to a specific declaration for free silver at 16 to 1.

There are many curious features which came lo light through to-day's events. Last fall Senator Gorman of Maryland would not permit any mention of the Chicago platform at all to the Seate platform of his State, and Smith, Gorman's candidate for Governor of Mary-

land, was elected. It is true that the Republidisputes between Senator Wellington and Senator McComas, but immediately after Gorman elected his candidate for Governor, he came out flatfooted for Bryan Mr. Gorman has been asked a number of times to explain how it was that he refused all mention of Bryan's name or of the Chicago platform in his State fight and then came out for Bryan as the Democrat who could be elected President. Mr. Gorman has always replied: "I have nothing to say," and he has winked the other eye. Mr Croker has changed his views as to Bryan and Lincoln After a Consultation With Them | the 16 to 1 issue several times during the last

few years. But his latest utterances have all been of a specific and determined character. They have been for Bryan and free silver at 16 to 1. There is a good deal of gossip here to-day as to why Mr. Croker has been so specific of late in his utterances. It comes out that there is a great feud between two metropolitan newspapers, one of which has been for Bryan and free silver at 16 to 1 every hour of the day since 1896 and the other of which has been lukewarm. The representatives of these two different newspapers have besieged Bryan at Lincoln for the last two weeks, and from hour that the situation began to develop here, the representatives of these two newspapers have pestered ex-Gov. Stone, Chairman Jones and the other Democratic leaders The representatives of the newspaper which has always been friendly and loyal to Bryan have begged him and implored his friends to stand by the Chicago platform, in every line and syllable, and not to be swerved one lota from the " truths of sound Democracy." The representatives of the other newspaper, which looked askance at Bryan and the Chicago plat form in 1896, have pleaded with Mr. Bryan and with Mr. Bryan's friends not to insist upon a specific declaration in favor of free silver at

to support the Democratic national ticket this Mr. Croker has not been very well treated by the newspaper whose proprietor and whose atives have been pleading with Bryan and his friends to strike out that specific dec laration in favor of silver at 16 to 1. It should not be understood that Mr. Croker would carry his personal feelings against the proprietor of the latter newspaper to the extent of forgetting or neglecting his Democratic principles; but, nevertheless, he is a good fighter and he has a great reputation of sticking to his friends. In 1806 he was in Europe. He did not attend the Chicago Convention which nominated Bryan. But after Bryan was nominated on the Chicago platform he cabled to John C. Sheehan, the temporary leader of Tammany Hall, to stand by Bryan and the Chicago platform from start to finish. In that way Mr. Croker maintained "the regularity of his organization." Since Mr. Croker's arrival this last time he has declared that no matter what the platform was and no matter what the ricket was, Tammany Hall would support it.

a ratio of 16 to 1, but "give us, for heaven's

sake, and give our proprietor an opportunity

Mr. Croker, along with Mr. Murphy, Dr. Cosby of the New York Health Board and James W. Boyle, arrived here this morning at the same time that Mr. Hill was rolled into town. They came by different routes, though, Mr. Hill coming over the New York Central and Mr. Croker over the Pennsylvania. Immediately after Mr. Hill had his interview with Chairman lones and had been bustled into a carriage to take him to the train for Lincoln, Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy had a long talk with Chairman Jones. Each declined to say anything about the interview. There are many leaks, though, from a conference of this character, and it may be stated positively that Messrs. Jones, Croker and Murphy all agree that Mr. Bryan should be content with a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896 without a specific declaration in favor of free silver at 16 to 1. "Are you a candidate for Democratic Na-

tional Committeeman for New York State?" Mr. Croker was asked. "I am not, my dear boy," the Tammany

chieftain replied. "Whom do you favor, Mr. Croker?"

"Well, Mr. Murphy says that he does not care to take the place," responded Mr. Croker. "and I believe that the New York delegation t our sprightly young friend, Norman E Mack of Erie county. Mack's a good fellow and a good Democrat, and is worthy of the distinction.

"What sort of a platform do you favor, Mr. Croker?"

"We must await developments," rejoined Mr. Croker. "I have nothing to say on that subject now, but Tammany will be loyal to the ticket and to the platform, you may rest assured."

"Are you to be New York's member of the

Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Croker?" "I do not know," responded the leader of Tanımany Hall, who for the last sixteen years has guided the destinies of the organization which is as old as the Government itself. "Whom do you favor for that important place?" Mr. Croker was asked

"We have not decided on that matter yet delegation is to meet." "Has Tammany any preference for a Vice

Presidential candidate?" "No," calmly replied Mr. Croker, "none whatever. We have a number of good men in the State, but nothing will be decided until the

New York delegation meets." sphinxlike silence as to his personal attitude as to candidate or platform. The New York delegation is controlled, it is asserted, by Croker. Murphy, McLaughlin and Mack, and the recent attitude of these four in combination has been in opposition to Mr. Hill on little matters connected with the organization in the State. Mr. Mack is one of the closest friends of Mr. Bryan Three weeks ago he had a long talk with Mr. Bryan at his home to Lincoln. He

"I do not believe that Mr. Hill or anybody can swerve Mr. Bryan from insisting upon a specific declaration in favor of free silver

The Hon. Frank Campbell and the Hon. Elliott Danforth, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York and chairman of the Executive Committee, respectively, have been hustling about all day long, telling everybody that the New York State delegation would insist upon a modification of the platform and that it had no candidate up to

this hour to present for Vice President The Hon. James N. Guffey of Philadelphia and ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of the Keystone State arrived to-day. They declared that the delegation was for Bryan, and for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, and for Mr. Hill, if he is a candidate, for Vice President. Both Mr. Guffey and Mr. Pattison declared that they did not believe that it was necessary to declare for free silver at 16 to 1 in the platform, believing that a ratification of the Chicago platform of 1898 covered the ground. The Pennsylvania delegation is to meet at 8 o'clock

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri had a long talk today with Chairman Jones of the National Committee and with Mr. Croker and ex-Senator Murphy and Mr. Guffey and ex-Gov. Pattison.

Mr. Stone said: "The Missouri delegation is to meet on Tuesday morning. At present we have no candidate for Vice President and we do not care to say anything as to the platform." Mr. Stone said that the Democratic National Committee will meet to-morrow morning, and that there were three names mentioned for temporary chairman of the convention, namely: Mayor D. S. Rose of Milwaukee, Gov. Thomas of Colorado and John J. Lentz of Ohio. A famous Demo-

crat, close to ex-Gov. Stone, said: The convention will me et on Wednesday at noon, and will listen to the speech of the temporary chairman and will appoint the committees, including the Committee on Permanent Organization. This committee will get right to work and the convention will adjourn until evening. On Wednesday even-

tion will be ready to report, and after the speech of Chairman James D. Richardson of Tennessee there will be a motion to suspend the rules and to proceed to the nomination of the candidate for President. That will be perfectly proper and parliamentary, although it may be a little out of the ordinary at Presidential conventions, because a candidate will be nominated before the platform has been adopted. The platform will be adopted on Thursday, and then the candidate for Vice-President will be nominated, if the two things can be done in one day. On Friday, if the present programme is carried out, Mr. Bryan will come here from Lincoln to address the convention. I don't see any reason why he shouldn't. Do you? He will have been nominated, and by coming here he will have an opportunity to make a speech to 15,000 people, the greater number of whom he will be unable to reach again during the campaign."

Such old Bryan warhorses as Stone, Jones, Altgeld and people of like character are very strongly opposed to the nomination of Bryan until the platform has been adopted. They do not see the necessity for any such spectacular display, they say, and they go on to add that all know that Bryan is the candidate of this convention and of the Democratic party, and that it would be contrary to precedent to turn things upside down by nominating Bryan before the platform has been adopted.

A committee representing the Indiana Democratic delegation this afternoon called on Mr. Croker and represented that as New York went so did Indiana in Presidential elections, and suggesting that as the delegations from these two States, if acting in unison, would have greater weight, it would be wise for both delegations to act together. The delegation included Hugh Dougherty of Blufton, G. V. Menzies of Mount Vernon and James Murdock of Lafayette. They told Mr. Croker that only a platform which would suit New York Democrats would go in Indiana, and declared that in their opinion a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform was all that should be attempted. A further conference between Mr. Croker and the Indiana delegation is to be had. The Indiana delegates will hold a conference in the Coates House at noon to-morrow. Before they left for Kansas City, B. F. Shively told the delegates-at-large from Indiana that he was not a candidate for Vice-President and that his friends should not attempt to advance his interests in that connection until more of the delegates from Indiana got here and considered his position upon this question. Whether or not Mr. Shively's friends will put him forth as a candidate for Vice-President, in spite of his lack of desire to become a candidate will be determined by the delegation conference to-morrow.

Buck Hinrichsen, the silver statesman from Illinois, and National Committeeman Thomas Gahan got to town to-day and looked the situation over. By noon they had made up their minds that the nomination of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago for Vice-President was was not only possible but could be brought bout without any difficulty. So they called the Mayor up on long distance telephone and told him that the road was open for him to receive national honors if he would only say the word. Mayor Harrison promptly informed them that he was satisfied with his present job and that under no circumstances must his name be used. Therefore Mr. Hinrichsen said that Harrison was out of the race definitely and for good, and that Illinois would have no Vice-Presidential candidate, but would accept any man who showed strength in the convention. Shively of Indiana and Benton McMillan of Tennessee are popular among the Illinois delegates and the Shively boomers hope o capture the Illinois delegation on its arrival. The time that the delegation will get in is one of the problems of the convention crowd. The Cook County Marching Club, with tall hats, frock coats and canes, will come on a special train and will march to the Baltimore. it is a long climb and a good many persons want to watch the sight. Mr. Hinrichsen declared that the Illinois delegation would stand by its State platform, in which no mention was made of the ratio at which silver should be

Some of Mr. Hill's friends in the New York delegation say to-night that, unless they are members of the Democratic National Committee to-morrow a proposition to make ex-Gov. Hill the temporary chairman of the convention. It will be remembered that four years ago at Chicago the New York delegation presented Mr. Hill's name for this place and that he was rejected by the convention.

All the Democratic politicians and their Populistic allies are discussing to-night the probable outcome of the conversation between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill at Lincoln. It is positively known that Mr. Hill and all of his personal friends in the New York State delegation, from Frank Campbell down, desire what they call "a modification of the Chicago platform." Just what Mr. Bryan will do about this latter is a great question, but should he oprose Mr. Hill it was the opinion to-night that Mr. Hill will and will not until Tuesday, when the New York | not be New York's member of the Committee on Resolutions, and already the New Yorkers are talking of putting forward ex-Supreme Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn for this place. In view of recent developments in New York city connected with the ice trust a short and snappy interview with Mr. Van Wyck on his ideas as to the trust plank in the Demo-Senator Murphy continued to maintain cratic platform would be interesting, but Judge Van Wyck declares to-night that he has nothing to say whatever on this subject or on any

> Justice Van Wyck has submitted two planks to Mr. Croker, one attacking the McKinley administration on the foreign policy in dealing with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phili pine Islands, and he other, which in purport says about the money plank: "We reaffirm our belief and give our hearty indorsement to all previous financial planks of the Democratic national party." Mr. Croker seemed to think that these were two pretty good planks, althoughhe would not express for publication

# HILL AT BRYAN'S HOME.

The Two Had a Conference, but Mr. Hill

Declined to Say What It Was About. LINCOLN, Neb., July 1 .- For days Mr. Bryan has been in a state of siege. Assault after assault, in person, by telegram and by letter, have been made upon the position he had taken at the beginning that silver would not take a secondary place in the Democratic platform, but must have equal rank with the other members of his chosen trinity-trusts and imperialism. Delegate after delegate, leader after leader, has urged that some concession should cede something in order that the forces he has already been chosen to lead would be that of a united Democracy. Throughout all he has stood firm, never specifically refusing any compromise, but answering all appeals by asking for better reasons or a conclusive reason. He has been willing and anxious to hear every argument that could be brought to bear. He has asked each of the three New York leaders who have been to see him. "What does New York want?" None of them could answer him definitely and decisively. They have referred to David B. Hill. Then he would see Mr. Hill, he said. He knew he was due at Kansas City to-day. He sent him an invitation to come and confer. Mr. Hill accepted.

At 7:20 this evening Mr. Hill arrived in Lincoln. Mr. Bryan, several Nebraska delegates and a dozen newspaper correspondents drove down to the depot to meet him. As Mr. Hill from the car step caught sight of Mr. Bryan his face broke out into an expansive smile. Tucking his hat under his arm, he approached Mr. Bryan with both arms outstretched in greeting. Mr. Bryan was smiling just as broadly Their words of greeting were mere commonplaces. They were; ""How are you, Senator?"
"How are you, Mr. Bryan?" A little embarras ed stience followed. The newspaper men and the speciators crowded closer about them.

Mr. Bryan introduced each in turn. You have quite a bodyguard boarding with

here to your home. An hour here, an hour there, two hours somewhere else."

Mr. Bryan only smiled. Mr. Hill referred to the tortuous route, the backings in and out of the Missouri Pacific, over which he came. Mr. Bryan took hold of Mr. Hill's handbag. Mr. Hill resisted gently, but Mr. Bryan ma terfully took powersion of it and marched Mr. Hill down to his waiting carriage. They drove to a hotel, as had been previously arranged, where a private room had been secured. Mr. Hill registered, so did Mr. Bryan, and a few minutes later the two, together with Mayor McGuire and Eugene Hughes of Syracuse and Ure Woodson of Kentucky walked into the supper room.

tered, so did Mr. Bryan, and a few minutes and Eugene Hughes of Syracuse and Ure Woodson of Kentucky walked into the supper room.

It was nearly midnight yesterday when Mr. Bryan got rid of his last importunate caller, locked up and went to bed. In consequence he slept so late this morning that he did not arise in time to attend, as usual, at the Sunday morning services of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. During the morning he denied himself to all callers save newspaper men, and those who had appointments. In the afternoon he received a telegram announcing that the Mississippi Press Association was on its way back from a Western tour and wanted to greet him. He rode down on his horse to the train, shook the hands of all the admiring editors, who responded by giving him three cheers and their best wishes. He had been invited to open a Christian Science mass meeti. I later in the afternoon, but he did not respond. At 3:30 he held an audience with Mayor James K Micfuire of Syracuse, N. Y., who was accompanied by Eugene Hughes, treasurer of the New York Democratic State Committee Urey Woodson, National Committeeman from Kentucky, was another caller. They spent most of he atter noon with Mr. Bryan.

Neither Mr. McGuire nor Mr. Hughes would talk of their conference with Mr. Bryan. Both expressed the firm belief that the difficulties in the way of a platform agreeable to all would be smoothed over. They thought a platform to suit both New York and Nebraska was not such a difficulty that it could not be bridged.

Mr. McGuire said that New York could be and would be carried for Bryan. Trusts and imperialism, were the issues that would gain the State for the Democracy. The young men were realizing that the trusts shat up all avenues to financial and industrial independence and would be found against them. The Issue of imperialism was not raised for the purpose of catching yotes; it is a vital question. The German-Americans of New York State number over a quarter of a million voters and they know t

metallism."

For nearly three hours Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill sat in the former's library and talked. Outside on the verandah a bevy of newspaper correspondents sat and waited. The strident tones of Mr. Hill mingled with the deep bass of Mr. Bryan, but their conference was b hind closed doors and not a word escaped. At \$1.05 Mr. Bryan called up a carriage for Mr. Hill, and then came out upon the porch and talked to the correspondents.

"I have no statement to make," he said. "Have you, Mr. Hill, if I have not? We have simply had a pleasant and agreeable chat."

was asked.
"I will not," said Mr. Bryan. "Will you, Mr. Hill?" he said, turning to that gentleman.
"I will not." said Mr. Hill.
Mr. Bryan was in his shirt sleeves and looked har py and rleased. Mr. Hill looked less comfortable and a little less pleased. He aited a quarter of an hour until a carriage came and went to his hotel.

#### MAY STRADDLE ON SILVER.

ent to his hotel.

The "Leaders" Think They Can Hoodwink the People by Simply Reaffirming the Chicago Piatform and Saying Nothing About Silver-Bryan Can Dictate the Platform, but Is Said to Be Weakening Under the Pressure of the More Conservative Leaders.

KANSAS CITY, July 1 .- "What shall be the platform?" is the leading question that every body in Kansas City to-day is asking everytirely overshadows the question of who shall be the candidate for Vice-President. This latter question will be arranged by the convention that is to meet next Wednesday, but swered at Lincoln, the capital city of Nebraska, where William Jennings Bryan resides. The Convention Hall is in Kansas City, but the man who will dominate the work of the delegates is in Lincoln, and so far as concerns the framing of the issues upon which the Presidential campaign is to be fought, the delegates will

simply put on record his desires. It will be Bryan's platform. That much is self-evident, and yet it is impossible now to say what its language will be, because Bryan himself, with all his boasted boldness and his political artfulness, is staggered by the effort

so to frame the financial plank that it will declare for the old Bryan principles of four years ago, including the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without saying so. How to satisfy the delegates who want a specific appeal for free silver coinage, as well as those who oppose it on principle and for political reasons, is the problem that Mr. Bryan is now struggling with at Lincoln. David B. Hill is advising him to-night, and he wants the silver question dodged. Yescerday his visitors were William Sulzer and J. H. Lewis, who want free coinage shouted from the house tops, and to-morrow others, representing like conflicting views, will make the long, but dusty journey of seven hours from Kansas City to Lincoln to salvise their "peculiar leader" in his perilous task of carrying water on both shoulders.

There is no trouble about the platform as a whole, only the financial plank is a source of vexation. There is plenty of thunder on hand out of which to make a campain slogan denouncing everything that the Republican party has done for four years or that it expects to do for four years or that it expects to do for four years to come. Trusts and imperialism will be denounced and everything advocated that "is not, never was, never will be and never ought to be "as Senator Spooner said in his Philipprine speech. It will be a comparatively easy matter to ring the changes on the evils of Republicanism and the short-comings of the leaders of the dominant party. But the seriousness of the task lies in the ne-cessity of pringing the Democrats themselves together on a financial declaration that will be Bryanism pure and simple, and yet will be so worded that the anti-Bryanites and the anti-Free Silverties can say to themselves to arcologize for the rollitial re net evil if the partite of the declaration that will concede, on the contrar", that the platform of 1808 must be the platform of 1808 must be the platform of the office of the rollitial re net evil it is standard bearers by muting together a "conservative"

ocrat in Kansas City to-day dares to propose that.

As for Bryan himself, being the shining silver star of magnitude that has outshone all others for the reast four years, he does not dream of having his great light extinguished. But he has already weakened to the extent of listening to the siren voice of these cautious men, who are thinking more of victory than of trinciple. They are all for free silver, of course, but then they say somewhat pointedly, but indignantly: "What's the use of rubbing it in? The plutform of 1896 declares for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Why not just reaffirm that in one general sentence and then the ratio of the more vital, because more pressing, is sues of the day." This is what David B. Hill of New York, Arthur P.

New Publications.

Mew Publications.

# THE GREATEST NOVEL OF THE YEAR BY JAMES LANE ALLEN.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

HAMILTON W. MABIE writes of it:

"The story has not only the extraordinary beauty which gives Mr. Allen's work a place by itself in our literature, it has also great spiritual depth and unusual grasp of thought. . . . It is primarily the work of an artist to whom the dramatic interest is supreme, . . . the story of two human souls; a story conceived and expressed in terms of the deepest experience; touched throughout with that exquisite beauty which reminds the reader of Hawthorne."-The Uutlook.

"A great book-great alike in beauty and in depth."-New York Times' Sat. Review.

### "'THE REIGN OF LAW'

"Our English Cousins have said that no finer' work than Mr. Allen's has been done in America of recent years. But 'fine' is an ove worked adjective and gives no hint of the

seems to strike a new and deeper note, and seems by the dignity of its treatment, by its

By the author of "A Kentucky Cardinal," "The Choir Invisible," etc. Illustrated by

HARRY FENN and J. C. EARL. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

absolutely unique charm and delicacy of Mr. been waiting for a perfect artist to interpret it Allen's writing."—The BOOK BUYER for June. in the true way."—The INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

proach to tragedy, to be a story that has long

"Over and above the story, one is impressed with the purity, the lofty dignity, the sweetness of its tone . . The book will rank as the highest achievement of one of the ablest contemporary American novelists."

## JAMES LANE ALLEN'S long promised novel, THE REIGN OF LAW

"That it will take its place as one of the notable books of the year practically goes without saying, and wherever the best and noblest of English speech is appreciated, this book will find a hearing "-Louisville Times.

NEW EDITIONS OF JAMES LANE ALLEN'S NOVELS COMPLETE.

A KENTUCKY CARDINAL, \$1.00. AFTERMATH, \$1.00. TWO GENTLEMEN OF KENTUCKY, 50 cents.

THE BLUE GRASS REGION OF KENTUCKY, \$1.50. FLUTE AND VIOLIN (uniform with the preceding), \$1.50. SUMMER IN ARCADY, \$1.25. THE CHOIR INVISIBLE, \$1.50; illustrated, \$2.50.

# Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Ave., New York

THE CONGRESSMAN HAS NOW TAKEN corted to His Hotel by a Minstrel Band.

Gorman of Maryland, John P. Altgeld of Illinois, James K. Jones of Arkansas, William J. Stone of Missouri and other so-called party leaders are saying to Bryan to-day. Not necessarily that they love silver the less, but because they love political success the more. They know they will go to defeat if they go on the direct, bold financial issue of 1896. They dare not repudiate their principles, but they will attempt to sugarcoat them, in the loope that they will be swailowed by the voters without knowing just what they are taking.

Unfortunately for the "leaders," however, the rank and file of the delegates don't take kindly to homeopathy. They want the medicine mixed straight and without the sweet coating. "Reaffirmation be damned," they say when it is pointed out to them how shrewd a trick it would be for the convention simply to reiterate their loyalty to the plantorm of 1886 without saying anything specific about coinage or ratios. That would be standing by the Chicago platform, wouldn't it?" the leaders ask, "and yet it would not be flaunting a red rag in the face of those timed Democrats who are anxious to advise that the financial question is settled for the present and no longer, therefore, a live political issue."

That all may be very fine, but it doesn't go with those on the outside, who, whatever their status as individuals may be, comprise the vust majority of the delegates. They would rather lose on the issue of free coinage than win by dodging, and this is just what they think William Jennings Bryan thinks, too. But it he does, he has not said so, and his invitation to David B. Hill to visit him at Lincoin demonstrates that he has weakened to the extent, at least, of listening to those who would have him abandon the one great principle that has made him for the last four years the overshadowing personality in the Democratic party. Bryan has never been accused of modesty being a straight-out declaration in favor of fie to 1, but that he has at least grown cautious in the fear of defeat and the wrec

they both resort that Col. Bryan "will never vield." The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed, they say, and the free coinage of silver specifically advocated in addition. But they say it so loud as to throw some doubt upon how sure they themselves are of being right. Nobody knows yet whether they are or not, but the bosses are betting that they are wrong.

As for the delegates whose names are not known, but whose coat lapel badges indicate their States, as they go wandering aimlessly up and down the hills called streets in Kansas City, and in and out of the hot hotels, they will talk to anybody and everybody and the strangers and the Kansas Citvans glibly ask each other. "Well, how about the platform? Will it simply reaffirm the financial plank of the Chicago platform of 1896 or will there be a specific declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?" Then they fall into a lively discussion, and it is safe to say that not one in twenty of these curbstone politicians know what the platform of 1896 is. Indeed, a canvass of a group of self-appointed platform makers made to-day demonstrated a lamentable state of ignorance among the populace generally as to what they were talking about. For the benefit of this class of agitators the financial planks of the Chicago platform of 1896 are here reproduced:

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar a money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

"We declare that the Act of 1873 domonities giver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the northment of the money-lending cleas at home and abroad: the prostration of industry

fastened on the United States only by the stifting of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the ortion reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by "ational banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

This is\*the document upon which William Jennings Brvan rose to fame in the summer of 1888 and upon which he and the Democratic party went down to defeat in the aurumn of the same vear. Now that "Peerless Leader" is asked to abandon his devotion to the principles above set forth in order that the party may have at lenst one chance of victory. To stand by that platform, the "leaders" tell him, means defeat in advarce. To ignore holds out one ray of hope. The rank and file of the delegates, representing the bone and sinew of the party, prefer to fight with colors fiving. They are loval to their standard-bearer, however, and if he lowers the fig ther will still stand by him. Wh

on silver, could also flock to his standard on the plan that there is not a word about left of in the platform.

It's a very pretty game of hoodwinking and dust-throwing that is being played at Kansas City and Lincoln, but the question is "Will it win?"

WM. SULZER'S NOISY BOOM.

PERSONAL CHARGE OF IT. He Arrives at Kansas City From the Home of Bryan on the Same Train With J. Ham Lewis, Who Has a Rival Boom, and Is Es-

KANSAS CITY, July 1.-Congressman William sulzer and his Vice-Presidential boom have made more noise here than all the other booms. The boom has been noisy ever since it got here last week. The Congressman arrived on Saturday evening and took personal command of his forces. He was noisy on his arrival and has been ever since. Mr. Sulzer came from Lincoln. Neb., where he had talked with Col. Bryan. Jim Ham Lewis of the State of Washington was in Lincoln at the same time Mr. Sulzer was there. He, too, has a Vice-Presidential boom. Like Mr. Sulzer he went to Lincoln to explain the merits of his boom to Mr. Bryan. He was less enterprising than Mr. Sulzer, however, for the New York Congressman took along a pocketul of campaign buttons, having the pictures of Bryan and Sulzer on them. He didn't know but that Col. Bryan would want a few to distribute among his friends and he scored a point Then, too, Mr. Sulzer brought a mashed thumb and this aroused Col. Bryan's sympathy. Mr. Sulzer opened an obstinate car window just east of Chicago for a young woman and did it so vigorously that his right thumb was mashed. The injured member pained him all the way to Chicago. There he had it dressed. This made t worse, so he could not sleep a wink all the way

ake the same train for Kansas City Major Stofer of Culpeper Court House, Va.; Col. Bryan's most intimate friend, was sent along to see that their evident animosity did not result n an open encounter, in which, it was figured, Mr. Lewis would have a great advantage, owing to the injured condition of Sulzer's right but the jealousy between the candidates was so strong that he had much difficulty in keeping them in cordial relations. Mr. Lewis would get Major Stofer's ear and talk to him in a low one of voice. Mr. Sulzer would observe and become restive. Soon he would break in and drag Major Stofer away. He would speak in a mysterious tone, uttering mighty words. Mr.

Lewis would become uneasy. Soon he would drag Major Stofer away from Mr. Lewis. This game was played from Lincoln to kansas City, except at St. Joe and Table Rock, where the voters had gathered in numbers to cheer the train that was bearing the candidates away. At these demonstrations of popular approval Mr. Sulzer would bow from the car platform, standing in a picturesque attitude, as his model, Henry Clay, was wont to stand. This deligited the people and did not displease Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Lewis did not seem to enjoy it so much. The train arrived at the Union station here at 9 o'clock. President Barnard. Daniel O'Connell of the Sons of Liberty, who has been the head pusher of fhe Sulzer boom. arranged the reception. The Barlow Wilson minstrel troop is in town. It has a tent in which it gives a show every night. It also has a band which is known as the 16 to 1 band, on account of the proportion of discords and harmonies. This band includes all the members of the minstrel troop. Mr. O'Connell decided that this band was the proper one to meet Mr. Sulzer. He shired it. It was necessary to break up the show to get it, but the leader of the band said his people were in the business as much for their own pleasure as for the sake of leasing one night's business for the sake of leasing his of the light of leasing one night's business for the sake of leasing one night's business for the sake of leasing one night's business for the sake of leasing leasing leas

ready have enough votes for that purpose. I am connident that when the New York delegation arrives it will declare for me. Say friends are confident and hopeful. Let me say, however, that were I to have no other reward than the gratitude of the people of this section of our country for the work that I have done I should feel myself highly rejud for all the work which I have done I should feel myself highly rejud for all the work which I have done In politics since I took an interest in our country's affairs, I have been astonished to find how well known I am throughout this part of the country and how highly I am esteemed by the people. Saciakindness as has been shown to me is enough to repay any man, and I am satisfied."

To-day Mr. Sulzer drove around to the various hotels and shook hands with the delegates who were on hand. He called on Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Murphy and Chairman Jones of the National Committee. The talks that he had with them made him more confident of his nomination than he had ever been before. Mr. Sulzer said, too, that delegates from all parts of the country were pleaging themselves to him.

While Sulzer was receiving the plaudits of

Mr. Sulzer said, too, that delegates from all parts of the country were pledging themselves to him.

While Sulzer was receiving the plaudits of the "peep" at the Savoy the Hon. Jim Ham toddled more or less discontentedly around the corridor of the Midland, frequently running his fingers through his pink whiskers, which hadn't been trimmed for a long time, and talking now and then with the numerous correspondents from in and out of town, all of whom he said he knew, whether he did or not. "What's the news?" they asked him. The Hon. Jim Ham confided in them that he had just come from Lincoln.

"The fact is," he said, "I have had a private conference with Mr. Bryan. I am not at liberty, of course, to give you any information about it, but I will say this: That after seing Mr. Bryan it is my opinion that Mr. Bryan will insist upon a reaffirmation of the 16 to 1 plank in the platform, and further, it is my opinion that Mr. Bryan believes that any failure to specifically reiterate, perhaps not in the same language, but the principle, will be taken by the people as a backdown, a dropping away from principle. Therefore he will insist upon it:

"But what's the news about yourself," was demanded.
"Ah, myself," said the Hon. Jim Ham, patting

it worse, so he could not sleep a wink all the way to Lincoln. When he reached Col. Bryan's farm he was in agony. Col. Bryan was full of sympathy and good advice. His own surgeon, the best in Lincoln, was called in and Mr. Sulzer's thumb was operated on.

As Mr. Lewis had no buttons, save the normal coat, waistcoat and trousers outfit, and no sore thumb, he did not receive as much attention from Mr. Bryan as did Mr. Sulzer. This made Mr. Lewis unhappy and caused a decided shrinkage in the size of his boom. Jealousy sprang up between the two candidates of the state of the sturder questioners.

"But what's the news about yourself," was demanded. "Ah, myself, said the Hon. Jim Ham, the year of the rub. Well, in the morning I shall have my whiskers trimmed, and shall put on a clean collaboration of the suit of clothes, but the whiskers are the most important." And again the Hon. Jim Ham drew his fingers back and forth through the ginger ale Jampas graze through which the winds of the State of Washington had whistled ever since Jim Ham got into politics.

But how about your own boom your political boom?" asked one of the sturder questioners.

"But how about your own boon—your political boom?" asked one of the sturdier questioners.

"Again myself," said Jim Ham, "again myself. Well, boys, I'm a candidate. I believe I'm going to get it."

"How many votes have you got?" asked the coldblooded ones.

"Well," said Jim Ham, "I've Washington" and he held up his hand and began to count on his fingers, "I've Idaho, Nevada, I'iah, a part of California. You know some of the people of California insist on giving Mr. Phelan a complimentary vote, but they will all go for me after that. Then I've a part of Georgia, Alahama and other Southern States, from which section, as you well know, I originated. I should say that I will have altogether a hundred votes on the first ballot. We'll make if fifty—I will have fifty certain. Now, boys," said Jim Ham, in conclusion, "when you want anything come to me. You know I'm your friend. Lord, what would I have been if the newspapers hadn't taken me up. Some of you gentlemen have been somewhat facetious, it is true. I don't mind that, though, only keep me in the public eye. Please do not let me sink into political oblivion. Just keep me to the front. Say anything of me, but do not forget to mention me. Thank you, gentlemen, thank you."

Mr. Sulzer had a long chat with Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy to-night. Mr. Sulzer, when he left the two New Yorkers, jumped about the corridors, telling how he had already 200 votes in the convention for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

"Did you give Mr. Sulzer any encouragement?" Mr. Croker was asked.

The Tammany chieftain smiled grimiy shrugged his shoulders and said: "Not a word yet about this matter; not a word, if you please."

MINISTER SHELDON IN POLITICS.

Author of "In His Steps" Named for Vice-President by the United Christian Party. DAVENPORT, Ia , July 1 .- The Executive Committee of the United Christian party met here to-night and chose the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., as a candidate for Vice-Presi-

dent in the place of John G. Woolley, who de-clined to run. Shelden is thus stated as the running male for the Rev. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Pa.

The committee states that the author of "In His Steps" knew his name was to be considered and has assurance that he will not decline a place on the ticket. The 'arry will hid a mass convention at Rock Island, Ill, in July, to per-fect the organization in that State.

# DIED.

BROKAW .- At the Carlton Hotel, London, of pneu monia, on June 28, 1990, Elizabeth F. Gould, beloved wife of William V. Brokaw. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWELL,-At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 28, 1900, Cecilia Anson, widow of Ephraim H. Howell and daughter of the late Thomas and Martha W. Palmer, in her 77th year. Fureral services from St. Thomas Church, Mamar-

oneck, on Monday, July 2, 1900, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mamaroneck station on arrival of the 2:02 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot. Boston and California papers please copy.

PHILIP.-Suddenly, on Saturday, June 30, 1900, of heart failure, at his home, the Commandant's residence. Brooklyn Navy Yard. John W . dward Philip, Rear Admiral United States Navy, aged 59 years and 10 months. Funeral Monday, July 2, 1900, at 4 o'clock.

at the late residence. Interment Tuesday, July 3, 1900, at Annapolis. Kindly omit flowers. California and European papers please copy. PRESTON .- Suddenly, on Saturday June 30, 1900. at her residence, 100 West 80th st., Anna

Hibbler, daughter of Charles A. Tatum and wife of Frederick D. Preston

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church Broadway and 71st st., on Tuesday, July 3 1900. at 10 A. M.

WILLIAMS .- At Hendersonville, N. C., suddenly. on June 28, 1900, Augusta, daughter of Thomas Willams and sister of the late Ichabod T. Wil liams, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension. 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday, July 2, 1900, at

Rew Publications.

WRITE for 50c. Bargain Books Catalogue; will mail any book needed PRATI, 161 660 av.